

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. MERRICK, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1862.

A little reflection will satisfy any one that the invasion of the loyal States, by large bodies of the Confederate troops, under their ablest Generals, whilst it must be followed by an extensive ravaging and plundering of loyal territory, will place the foe in a far more advantageous position for an attack from us than he has ever been before. If there be true patriotism, energy and zeal in the hearts of the loyal rebel invasions under JACKSON into Maryland, and of SUMTER and BRAGG into Kentucky, must certainly result in the route and capture of the best armies the rebels now have in the field. It will be perfectly in the power of the Union forces to completely surround, overwhelm and capture the invaders; and at the same time the withdrawal of these rebel troops from the revolted States, leaves the whole Southern coast open to an attack by our fleet. We expect soon to hear of the capture of JACKSON's whole command and of the utter rout of SUMTER and BRAGG, while Charleston and other cities will drop into our possession. If the Government does not improve these immense natural advantages and physical superiority over the rebels by a series of quick movements, it will be utterly disgraced in the eyes of all men, for it will not be able to excuse itself for suffering brave troops to be led by imbecile and treacherous commanders. If our Generals be faithful, the crime of this deplorable contest cannot be doubtful; if they dare prove false the executions of an outraged army and country will be heaped on their heads, like consuming coils of fire. It is time to win a victory; who of our Generals will give us a splendid one? If any officer feels that he is unfit and unequal to his post let him fear off his shoulder straps, break his sword, and quit his command. But glorious forever will be the name of him who does the duty of a patient officer, in this crisis of the nation, and turns back the wave of ill-success which cowardice, or incapacity, or treachery has brought upon our arms. Army of the West! are you ready and eager to defend your homes, your liberties and your country's honor? If you are, oh falter not, but fight that all the world may recognize in you sons worthy of the sires who bled on the battle-fields of the Revolution. In the name of justice, of freedom, of patriotism, we invoke you to be true to the flag of the Union.

Soldiers of the Western Army! the country wants to hear, at this crisis in public affairs, of a glorious triumph of the Union over the rebels. Can not your stout arms, and manly hearts, and splendid weapons, send the glad tidings abroad over the land, on the wings of every wind? The rebels say, tauntingly, that you can't fight—that the Union soldiers are cowards—that one rebel can whip five loyal soldiers—that they mean to drive you like frightened deer from Nashville; and then following you beyond the Ohio, forage on your farms, and burn your houses. In this do you? Will you let their boasts be made true? or rather will they not make your blood boil in your veins, and animate you to renewed action? We know you will not falter. By all that is glorious and dear to freemen—by your love for your wives and little ones at home—we invoke you to give us a grand, a soul-shaking victory for the Union—one that will rank on the future annals of history with the victories of Marathon and of Bunker Hill.

The invasion of Kentucky and Maryland by the rebels causes a great deal of uneasiness for exultation on the part of the secessionists. It cannot fail to hasten the ruin of the rebel cause. The achievement in itself is nothing to boast of; for it is an easy matter for a body of troops to step over a boundary line, when that line extends for hundreds of miles. Were the rebels to make the attempt, there are probably a hundred points along the Ohio river where they could invade Indiana and Illinois; but we would not say that the attempt would be a wise one, nor vouch for a safe return of the invaders. It is a break-neck enterprise, and if the loyal States have the least pretension to courage and energy, will be sure to terminate in the disastrous defeat of the desperate men who have made it—while it leaves the Southern States completely exposed to the attacks of our troops by water.

If the rebels have any disposition to seek a battle; if they are not determined to shut one, there can hardly fail to be a great engagement in Kentucky within the next three days. We cannot feel any apprehensions as to the result, for some of the best officers and divisions in our whole army are there, and their hearts are inspired with the noble consciousness of being in the right—a feeling which never animates the guilty and remorseful hearts of their adversaries.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune says that while the fighting was going on at Bull Run, one hundred and fifty-five officers had business at Alexandria, and registered their names at one hotel. Probably several hundred more did the same thing elsewhere.

Ex-Governor HARRIS must be an unhappy man. He is evidently troubled in his mind, and goes rambling up and down like the illustrious Knight of La Mancha, attended by his trusty squire Andrew Ewens, or like Satan in the days of Job, goes to an iron upon the face of the earth. It is said, apparently on good authority, that he was at Lebanon a few days ago, awaiting the evacuation of Nashville, with feverish anxiety, and he became so elated with the belief that this great event would certainly take place, that it is said he even stole down privately to the house of a friend, Mr. Nichols, some six miles from the City, and passed the night, expecting to make a triumphant entry on the following morning, into the Capitol from which he flew last February, at the sound of the Fort Donelson Quick step, and the Grand March, with a color, unparalleled in the history of the Olympic, the Derby, the Melarie, or the Long Island race tracks. He drank toddies and punches; his tongue thickened, his head swam and his heart swelled almost to bursting at the prospect of returning to the theatre of his former tyranny. But alas!

He returned with the dawning of dawn, and the first rays of the morning sun, and he arose, put on his socks wrong side out, drew on his pantaloons hindpart foremost, buttoned his waistcoat belly-side behind, and mounting his mule returned to Lebanon considerably wiser and a great deal sadder. The Ex-Governor is laboring under a hallucination; he fancies that he is essential to the welfare of Nashville, when quite the reverse is true. The only way in which we will consent for the Ex-Governor to return, will be by his taking the oath, and giving bond that he will be a faithful citizen of the United States. His return here as an officer, would only result in a great deal of unpleasant feeling, and the disturbance of the peace of the Capitol.

MACALESTER, in speaking of the illustrious HARRIS, says: "An unlearned person might be inclined to suspect that the military art is no very profound mystery; that its principles are principles of good sense; and that a quick eye, a cool head, and a stout heart, will do more to make a General than all the diagrams of Jomini."

Yes, give us brave, industrious and resolute officers, and obedient soldiers, in preference to all the dissipated, vain-glorious peacocks in the world; creatures who pride themselves on their gaudy plumes and brief authority.

The Cincinnati Gazette pronounces the statement of a Mississippi paper that the rebels had taken the forts below New Orleans, a "Confederate lie." That is a much more forcible phrase than a "confounded lie," although it means pretty much the same thing.

A letter-writer says, "All is not quiet on the Potomac." Well, really, we are delighted to hear it, for that region has been quiet a most unpardonable length of time. We are delighted that our army now has something else to do besides keeping quiet.

THE HONEY-MOON BRIGADE.—The New York Express gives the following as a communication: "When a man hath taken a new wife, he shall not go out to war, neither shall he be charged with any business; but he shall be free at home one year, and he shall cheer up his wife which he hath taken."—Deuteronomy, chapter 21, verse 5.

It is of some interest to newly married young men to know whether Gov. Morgan will ignore the "higher law," and compel them to go to the war.

The Public Confidence in General McClellan.—Washington Transcript.

Washington is in a more tranquil state than some of the Northern cities, notwithstanding the rebels have entered Maryland in force, and the communications with the capital are threatened more seriously than ever before since the beginning of the war. The hotels are crowded with travelers and with officers, who have a variety of errands in the city. A few nervous families have left town for quarters where their supplies are not likely to be interfered with, but each train hitherward comes crowded, and the side population has thus far had no ebb. The whole community feel such unbounded confidence in General McClellan that they are apparently as much at home as ever.

There need be no doubt entertained of the position of Gen. McClellan. He is undoubtedly in command of all the troops in this part of the country. General Hooker will very likely be assigned an important position in the army now in the field.

There is no doubt that the most perfect accord exists between Gen. McClellan, the Secretary of War, Gen. Halleck, and the President. One policy and all that is asked by Gen. McClellan is that he shall be allowed to carry out his present purposes. In conversation to-day with friends, he said he had no quarrel with any one. He desired to let the past be passed. We have enough to do to fight the common enemy, and all he asked was to be let alone, and he would put down the rebellion.—Special to the N. Y. Herald, 8th.

An unpledged theologian has been "assailing the natives" in Cambridge, Mass., by preaching, of which the following is a specimen:

Viewing this subject from the esoteric standpoint of Christian exegetical analysis, and agglutinating the polystratified eclecticism of homogeneous association, we perceive at once the absolute individuality of this entity. While from that other standpoint of incredulous synthesis, which characterizes the Ximocherichianity of the Jews, we are contentiously impressed with the precisely antipathetic quality thereof.

Cincinnati Items.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, Sept. 11.)

VICTORY SKIRMISHING.

The rebels were yesterday feeling our position on the Kentucky hills, and there was some skirmishing among the pickets, two or three on our side being slightly wounded.

THE ENEMY.

The information received of the movements of the enemy is, that they are in three divisions, two of them threatening a direct attack upon our lines, and the third apparently seeking to cross the river below.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH.

From Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 11.—We must prepare for a perfect assurance of victory, unless we are able to hold the State in commotion at the news of the advance of the enemy upon this city, and thousands of brave men, each with gun and blanket, will be here this morning on special trains. We are glad they are coming. Their object is to fight, and that which is needed after they come, is that they should be shown where to fight. There is one other thing required: an enormous quantity of cooked provisions. Will the house-keepers take particular notice?

THE "SQUIRREL BUSTERS."

We learn that the "squirrel busters"—that is to say the multitudes from the country armed with their own rifles and shot-guns—were yesterday notified, and near, that their services were required in the defense of this city. We can say to them that, in our judgment, there is no false alarm here, but that the danger is real and immediate. They should take care to come in good condition, and at once. Our citizens will expect themselves to make them comfortable during their stay.

THE DISPOSITION.

made of the troops over the river, yesterday, we are assured on competent authority, was excellent. The army is now in good shape. General Reynolds, Morris, and Love, are commanding divisions, and their presence is invaluable, giving confidence to the troops. General Wright was in his saddle all day, overlooking operations. He is confident of his ability to whip Kirby Smith handsomely, if an attack is made.

THE SITUATION.

The conviction was yesterday forced upon our military authorities that the rebels were massing their forces within ten miles of the city, with the purpose of attacking it. It is believed that they have a force of fifteen thousand men. The wild rumors flying, that they have forty or fifty thousand men, are absurd. Such stories are always in circulation at such times. We have a very considerable army over the river, with heavy artillery, and otherwise well provided. There are some officers with us who have not the confidence of the public, but we have many who are well known to be reliable. We have the commander of the Department, General Wright, the dashing soldier, General Lewis Wallace, and Generals Reynolds, Morris and Love, of Indiana, all of established military reputation. We may, therefore, firmly hold the opinion that if there is an engagement, the men will be handled in good style. It is true, that the most of our troops are raw—that is to say, they have not seen service. But they are fighting men. Better men never filled the ranks of an army than those who are defending our lines. Our raw regiments fought well at Richmond, Kentucky. Seven regiments withstood the shock of three times their number for many hours. The testimony of our enemies is that they made a good fight. If they had had the advantages of the ground and of rifle-pits, and of siege-guns in position as our men have, they would have been routed long ago. The presumption, therefore, is, that we may calculate that the chances of success, if the enemy advances upon our lines, are decidedly in our favor.

Matters at Cincinnati.

Throughout the day the city was rife with rumors proceeding from the prolific soil opposite, upon which one of the most stirring dramas ever witnessed in this locality is being enacted. During the afternoon we visited the headquarters of Gen. Wallace, and there learned the true state of affairs. The General and his staff were deeply engaged in their military duties, while the "click, click" of the telegraph communicating with the trenches, conveyed intelligence of the movements of the enemy.

The presence and approach of that enemy was no longer a rumor, it was a fact; and it was moreover witnessed that skirmishing had commenced, with casualties on both sides. Later in the afternoon the enemy was said to have advanced within two miles of Fort Mitchell, deploying to the right; and there were some individuals whose acoustic sense was so acute, that they insisted, at a distance of five miles, hearing the crack of rifles. Horsemen arrived and departed every minute, and he who listened for excitement must in fortifying scenes, have quailed an overbearing glow.

All this time civilians from Cincinnati, in carriages, on horseback, and on foot, arrived and departed, bearing back the news, with whatever exaggeration the profile mind might choose to color the reality. But there was enough stern and sober reality to satisfy any one of moderate excitability for the impression, military and otherwise, was that a battle was impending for the morrow. That was the state of affairs at dusk last evening, and up to a late hour nothing new had transpired.—Cincinnati Enquirer, 11th.

A BATTLE IN A BURIAL-GROUND.—The battle of Baton Rouge was the first battle of the war actually fought in a burial-ground. One of the hardest contested points of the battle-field was a cemetery in which the bones of President Zachary Taylor. It was held alternately by either army, but finally occupied by the rebels, and from which the account says, "they never emerged."

DERAMON.—Gen. Dabmon having evacuated Lebanon, a force of about three thousand rebels occupied the town yesterday.—Louisville Democrat of Monday.

"Jones has a reverence for truth," said Brown. "So I perceive," was Smith's reply, "for he always keeps a respectable distance from it."

Our Forces Ready for any movement of the Enemy.

Little authentic information is known here outside of the War Department (if within its policies) of the movements of the rebels in Maryland, that is, in addition to what was published in Baltimore this morning, all important portions of which will be found in our columns.

We may add to that information, that the latest and most reliable intelligence from the south side of the Potomac, represents that no considerable body of rebels have been in the vicinity of Leesburg since the passage through that quarter of Longstreet and the command, (estimated at 20,000), which proceeded in the direction of Soland's and Edward's Ferry and the Point of Rocks. This, it is doubted, the force that has started into Maryland, below Harper's Ferry. A person who has reached here from the vicinity of the Point of Rocks, says that yesterday a large division crossed the river at the Point of Rocks, which we take to be a portion of the force referred to above.

Vigilant inquiry has satisfied us that nothing whatever is known of the presence of any rebel infantry on the other side of Washington, this side of the Bull Run mountains. We presume that the military authorities left by General McClellan take occasion to verify this fact, which, in our opinion, is a proof of great importance in regulating the future movements of our army.

It is alleged that the rebel pickets in Maryland extend on the north some fourteen miles out from Frederick in the direction of Hagerstown. This, if true, strengthens the impression that the rebel column (probably under Jackson) that was believed to have fled back through Thoroughfare Gap almost immediately after the battle of Saturday last, have crossed over the river above Harper's Ferry, with the purpose of assaulting that point first, or of pushing directly on into Pennsylvania; leaving Longstreet to amuse our army below, to prevent them from being followed until they may have time to do as much mischief in that State as they can safely, before beating a hasty retreat back into Virginia.

The fact that Longstreet is said to be hurrying over the river such plunder as cattle, stores, &c.—as he can clutch, favors the impression that he means to follow in that direction as soon as McClellan may press him.

We have rumors of a considerable engagement yesterday forenoon, between Sumner's corps and Longstreet's, in which the latter is said to have been driven back over the river. We believe them untrue, though there was, doubtless, skirmishing between the respective pickets, yesterday afternoon, our retreating, being greatly outnumbered for the moment. This must have occurred in the vicinity of Darnestown and Poolesville, and our pickets engaged were probably only cavalry.

We can learn nothing up to noon today to lead to the belief that the rebels are advancing in force below Frederick Junction. Our forces are so disposed as to be ready for them if moving either in that direction or in that of Baltimore, we apprehend.

In twenty-four hours the mystery of the intentions of the rebel commanders will probably be cleared up in a great measure by their movements, when those of Gen. McClellan will consequently also begin to be developed.—Washington Evening Star, 8th.

From Helena.

HELENA, Sept. 5, via Cairo, Sept. 9.—There was an alarm here last night, and a rumor that the place was to be attacked during the night by Hindman's forces. General Steele issued an order to double the pickets, and for every man to sleep on his arms ready to resist an attack at any moment. The night, however, passed without incident. The steamer Rockport, bearing a flag of truce returned from Little Rock to this place last night, and it may be that she brought important information, which caused General Steele's order.

Persons who attended the flag of truce, say that the country along White river is in a deplorable condition. The inhabitants are destitute of provisions and clothing. The locket brought back no prisoners in exchange for those also taken, and officers of the expedition represent the conduct of the rebel General Holmes as not very honorable.

The fleet of boats, with the rebel prisoners for Vicksburg, arrived here last night, and are yet lying above the town.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HELENA, Sept. 6, via Cairo, Sept. 9.—The alarm last night was not extensive, as an affair as was at first supposed, only two or three regiments of cavalry having been ordered by Gen. Steele to hold themselves in readiness for an attack.—It having been learned that a band of guerrillas contemplated an attempt to stampede some of the horses of the other cavalry regiments. All is quiet again.

Two of the transports with several prisoners for Vicksburg, and the gunboat Eastport, have been unable to get over the bar above this place yet. The other transports, with the rest of the prisoners, have gone on down.

"OLD ABE'S LAST"—His IDEA OF THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.—Somebody—some inquisitive Yankee, likely as not—asked the President "What number of men have the enemy in the field?" "Old Abe" looked serious, and replied, "Twelve hundred thousand, according to the best authority." The interrogator blushed in the face, and ejaculated, "My God!" The President continued: "Yes, six hundred thousand—no doubt of it. You see, all of our Generals, when they get whipped, say the enemy out-numbers them from three to five to one, and I must believe them. We have four hundred thousand men in the field, and three hundred four make twelve. Don't you see?" "Can't see it," said the bore, as he brightened up and started for his hat. This is retailed in colored circles as "Old Abe's last."

LADIES' SKIRTS.—A furrier wishing to inform the public that he would make up for him a fashionable manner, out of old furs which ladies have at home, appended the following to some of his advertisements:—"N. B. Capes, victorines, etc., made up for ladies in fashionable styles, out of their own skins."

Why is a milkman like Pharaoh's daughter?—Because he takes a little profit out of the water.

DERAMON.—Gen. Dabmon having evacuated Lebanon, a force of about three thousand rebels occupied the town yesterday.—Louisville Democrat of Monday.

From Cairo.

(Special Dispatch to the National.)

CAIRO, Sept. 8.—By Memphis papers, I learn that our forces entered Hernando, Miss., on the 5th. The rebels had left. They returned on the same day, and on the way back met a party of guerrillas. A collision occurred, in which a Federal Lieutenant was killed. Our Confederates were also killed.

Price has given orders that when insubordinate conduct is manifested among negroes, or whenever they are caught endeavoring to escape to the Federals, they are to be shot. Not less than a hundred negroes have been shot under this order between Hernando and Memphis.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Cairo, Sept. 10.—A gentleman from Trenton reports that the guerrillas have taken possession of Huntington, Harrods county. Black Hawk, Hays and Stephen Hirsch, of Purdy, Tenn., are visiting a regiment of Union Volunteers in Tennessee. Wm. E. N. exhibit of Mound City, was accepted yesterday, and entrance of the local sentiment.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Cairo, Sept. 10.—The Captain of the steamer McDowell was released from custody to-day, the charges upon which his arrest was made being declared groundless.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Cairo, Sept. 10.—The following dispatch has just been received from Paducah: The telegraph line is open again, the cable across the Ohio having broken. At Clarksville our forces fired on the rebels and they ran off leaving a quantity of stores. Our forces took some horses, arms, one hundred boxes of hard bread, and a few straggling prisoners. The enemy burned 200 boxes of crackers and 4,000 loaves of hard bread and then abandoned the place. Col. Lowe and Col. Hanson, with their forces, returned to Fort Donelson last night. Fort Henry, Smithland and Paducah are all right.

The water in Cumberland and Tennessee rivers is very low.

Capt. Woolfolk, late Quartermaster at Columbus, to-day relieved Capt. Carson as Quartermaster of this District.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

Cairo, Sept. 10.—The Grenada Appeal of the 5th contains the following dispatch from Richmond: RICHMOND, September 1.—The Richmond Enquirer says passengers by the Central train report the engagement on Saturday as one of the most severely contested of the war, and defeat and rout of the enemy surprising that of July 21, 1861. General Taliaferro, slightly wounded, has reached Richmond. Gen. Ewell and Trimball were severely wounded; the former had his leg amputated. Pope and McDowell are reported mortally wounded, and Sigel killed. It is also reported that 2,000 prisoners were taken and released on parole. Gentlemen from Washington say the Long Bridge over the Potomac, has been blown up, and preparations are making to evacuate the city. Participants in the battle inform the Enquirer that after severe cannonading Saturday morning, the battle commenced in earnest about 2 p.m. The enemy at first contested steadily for every inch of ground, but were finally repulsed, flying in confusion. Several of their regiments were almost annihilated. The slaughter was enormous. The field, for three miles, was covered with dead and wounded. The fight commenced on the Warrenton farm, and gradually became general—our troops with an emotion and obstinacy. The division under command of Brigadier-General Kemper captured three batteries of thirty pieces, numerous stands of colors, and a thousand prisoners. Casualties among officers, greater in wounded than killed. A friend just in says that the Yankee army, pursued by ours, was flying towards Washington.

A portion of the Sixth Illinois cavalry, under Col. Grierson, met Confederates sixteen miles from Holly Springs, near Coldwater, on Friday, and had an engagement, in which we lost a Lieutenant. On Sunday morning the same force got into another fight with the Confederates, lasting several hours, in which the enemy were repulsed and driven across the stream. The Union forces captured eighty prisoners, a large number of horses, negroes, &c. The Confederates were seen to carry away a number of dead while the fight was in progress.

Major-General Banks in Command at Washington.

(From the Washington Independent, Sept. 9.) A number of troops have been dispatched from this city towards Frederick in order to meet the enemy. They were followed by Major-General McClellan, who left here last evening, at half-past six o'clock, for the same neighborhood. It is understood that he has with the approval of the President, placed Major-General Banks in command of the forces retained in this vicinity, for the defense of this city. The judiciousness of this appointment will be appreciated not only by the people of Washington, but by the country at large. General Banks has been suffering recently from an injury received in action, but happily is now convalescent.

It having become public that General Pope had preferred charges against Generals Franklin, Fitz John Porter, Heintzelman, and perhaps some others, and that those officers had been placed under arrest preliminary to trial, we think it proper to state that, although charges have been preferred against them, they have not been arrested, but are still on duty in the field.

The following general order was promulgated to-day:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 1.

HUGHES, DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1862.

First.—In compliance with paragraph seven, Special Orders No. 4, of the 14th instant, from the headquarters of General McClellan, the undersigned hereby assumes the immediate command of the defenses of the Capital during the absence of the General commanding from Washington.

Second.—Commanders of troops in and near the defenses of Washington, will send to these headquarters, by twelve to-morrow, consolidated morning reports of their respective commands, and lists showing the regiments and batteries composing the same, with their stations.

Third.—With the permission of Major-General McClellan, Captain Richard B. Irwin, Aide-de-Camp to the General Commanding, will act as Assistant-Adjutant General of this command.

S. P. BANKS, Major-General.

The Invasion of Maryland.

(From the Baltimore American, September 1.)

The invasion of Maryland by the rebel army is an accomplished fact. With a force variously estimated at from twenty to fifty thousand men, during Friday and Saturday they crossed the Potomac at points above and below the Point of Rocks, and pushed forward in the direction of Frederick City, taking possession of that place on Saturday about noon. The first division that crossed was under command of General Hill, and was followed by General Jackson. Our small force at Frederick, after destroying the stores there, with the exception of those left for the men in the hospitals, evacuated the place, retiring towards Pennsylvania. The rebels, on entering the town, established a provost guard, and the notorious Bradley Johnson made a speech, professing that they had come as friends to relieve Maryland from oppression; that private rights would be respected, non-resistance maintained, and much more in the same effect. The rebels are buying cattle, horses, &c., and paying for them in United States demand notes and in Confederate scrip and Southern money. So far as known, the behavior of the rebels was orderly, and they are reported to have done no damage to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad beyond the taking up of a few rails beyond Hagerstown, this side of the Monocacy. The main body of the rebel army is reported to have passed beyond Frederick, on their way to Leominster, and declared their purpose was to invade Pennsylvania. (The attempt is no audacious that we hardly know how to give it credit. Every step in that direction takes them away from their source of military supplies and will increase the obstacles in their way.)

We are not permitted, nor would our loyal readers wish us to state, the measures which the Government is taking in this important yet not unexpected emergency. It is sufficient to say that they have been prompt and energetic, and that there is now between Baltimore and the rebels an army sufficient to stay their advances in this direction, or to follow them up if they are really moving toward Pennsylvania. That army will be daily reinforced, and with an ordinary display of Generalship, ought to make the invasion of Maryland synonymous with the destruction of the rebel army.

The particular cause of the alarm in relation to the movements of the rebels in Maryland have been gathered from various sources, and much care taken to avoid all exaggerated accounts. Necessarily, however, we have to rely principally upon the reports of those who have fled from Frederick and its vicinity, the excitement of whose feelings would insensibly predominate them to an exaggerated statement of the condition of affairs. For this some allowance must be made, and the account we give taken as certainly representing the aspect of affairs to be fully as bad as it is, and perhaps worse than the reality. Of the scores of rumors that were built upon the facts known we have taken no notice. The news caused a deep and strong excitement in the city yesterday, but its manifestations were neither noisy nor unruly. The people assembled in throngs in Baltimore street, anxiously looking for news, and everywhere the important event was discussed with reference to its probable or possible effect upon our city. There was, however, no disorder or breach of the peace, and beyond the deep manifestations of interest, the day was as orderly as a Sunday in less eventful times.

INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

There can no longer be any doubt that it is the purpose of the rebels to throw their entire army across the Potomac, as they have extended their pickets, a distance of twenty miles on all the roads leading from Frederick, east and west, whilst the main column was, at last accounts, moving direct for the Pennsylvania line. Pickets are reported on the National road, within seven miles of Hagerstown, a distance of about twenty miles from Frederick.

There is every reason to believe that the main body of the rebel army will cross the Potomac by way of Martinsburg, at Williamsport, and that the portion now passing through Frederick county is merely a lower line of defense. From Williamsport their route will be through Hagerstown to Chambersburg and thence to Harrisburg. Accounts from the Susquehanna region represent the greatest excitement to be prevailing along the whole line, whilst the Unionists at Hagerstown are fleeing before the advancing column, there being no troops in that vicinity to stay their progress.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE.

THE VIVANDIERE;

OR THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.

THE YOUNG WIDOW!

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS.

ANDREW MCCLAIN

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE

OFFICE ON UNION STREET.

REMOVAL.

REMOVED.

No. 31 Market Street.

Opposite Watson House.

REMOVED.

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Officers' Fine Dress & Fatigue

UNIFORMS

A Splendid Assortment of Fine Military Goods.

COMPLETE OUTFITS

FOR OFFICERS

Fine Haversacks,

Fine Trunks, (Copper Riveted),

Fine Valises,

French Canteens,

3 Row Gold Embroidered

SHOULDER STRAPS,

Fine Embroideries, of all kinds,

Gold Buttons,